

Open to All

Men and Women

No matter who or where you are, you can get a full-sized one dollar box to try, promptly upon application, without spending or risking one single penny. We take all the risk, anywhere, everywhere, anytime, for our offer is open to all. We have no age limit, no limit as to locality, no restrictions as to ailments or the length of time you have been ill. We want every sick person to try Bodi-Tone at our own risk; no matter what the ailment, no matter what the age. We are glad to have you try it, even though your ailment may be called incurable, even though you may be over eighty years of age, for no one knows what Bodi-Tone will do until they have tried it. We don't ask a penny, we don't ask a promise to buy more. We don't force any medicine upon you. Our trial offer is a real, bona-fide, honest offer, an offer that has made thousands of cures because those without hope could try it without risk.

All you need do is send your name and address in the coupon, with no other information, for this offer is open to all.

If you are sick in bed, doctoring without benefit, or if you are trying to work with a chronic trouble, send for Bodi-Tone at our risk and see what it will do for you. If you have some peculiar trouble which you do not understand, which the doctors do not cure, give Bodi-Tone a chance to show what it can do for your body. If your body has been wasted by some previous disease, if you have suffered the ravages of LaGrippe, Fevers, Pneumonia, etc., if you have worried and fretted at your inability to recover the ground lost by your illness, try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk and give it a chance to supply the elements your body lacks, and restore the vital forces for you, as it has done for thousands. Men and women who are weak and run-down from disease, worry, overwork or causes unknown to them, find new life in Bodi-Tone, and we want to prove it to you, at our risk, no matter who, where or what you are. Clip the coupon and send for it.

Bodi-Tone Does Just As Its Name Means

It cures disease by toning all the body, and we want to show you what it will do for your body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box on trial, so you can try this great remedy and learn just what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it cures stubborn diseases by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tonic is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick; this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and new strength, new vigor and new vitality.

Not a Patent Medicine

Bodi-Tone is not a Patent Medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit and efficiency.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know what you are using, know it is pure and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It contains nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys and dissolves Rheumatic deposits, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all the more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. Every one of these ingredients possesses characteristics most valuable in this common-sense plan of toning all the body. Each exerts a special action in some certain part, organ or function of the body that helps to bring the whole body back to nature and to health.

Natural Curatives To Make Natural Health

Each one of these ingredients adds a needed element from nature to the body, for Bodi-Tone is altogether a natural remedy. Each has a certain work to do in the body and does it well, in a natural manner. They are used in Bodi-Tone because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering these valuable ingredients, each of which has a well-deserved place in established medical science. We claim only the credit for our successful Bodi-Tone formula, which is our own discovery, for the way in which we have selected, proportioned and combined these great natural curatives, and for the health-making work which Bodi-Tone has so well proven its ability to per-

form in the body. The curative forces which Bodi-Tone so ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed by good physicians in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor; for there are wide differences of opinion among doctors of various schools. The exact combination used in Bodi-Tone is what gives the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies, and have won the gratitude of thousands.

No One Is Too Old To Use Bodi-Tone

Thousands of weak, feeble and sickly old men and women have sent for Bodi-Tone on this liberal trial offer, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles and new vitality into every vital function. If there is anything wrong in any part of your body, if any organ is acting in a way which you realize and know is not right, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to set you right. If you do not feel right, eat right, sleep right, weigh right, work right and think right, now and all the time, put Bodi-Tone in command of your body for twenty-five days. Let it marshal your bodily forces, let it line them up and work them into shape, until all are marching along, straight, strong and harmoniously, in perfect time, tune and tone, for that is what Bodi-Tone is for and what it is doing for thousands. If the doctor's prescriptions and ordinary medicinal combinations have failed, let this scientific combination of special remedies show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women who had chronic ailments, who had used patent medicines and had doctored with their local doctors and out-of-town specialists, all without lasting benefit. It is because of its great work in these cases that all chronic sufferers and persons with obstinate diseases are invited to try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk.

Why Be A Slave To Bad Health?

Why remain in ill-health month after month, why allow your body to make you a slave to ill, humors, distress and discomforts, when it is so easy to procure a trial box of this home treatment that has restored thousands to vigorous health and glorious strength? Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy which people everywhere are praising and talking about. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny for the medicine unless Bodi-Tone benefits you. You have all to win and nothing to lose, no matter what your ailment, by thus trying it.

Thousands of Cures

of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Fatigues, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders. Each one get a dollar box on trial, as we now offer to you.

Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of toning all the body is a right plan that helps to cure these and other disorders, that it is a real aid to nature. Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most of the prominent medicines, have found that one single box of Bodi-Tone did more good than all other treatments combined. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, the only kind that makes cures permanent.

Repays For Sickness With A Virile Health

Bodi-Tone makes up and repays for past sickness with a strong and virile health that is often better than the sufferer knew for a long time before sickness came. It does more than cure the disturbing disease. Persons it has cured of Kidney trouble find something more than relief from pain in the back. Persons cured of Catarrh find much more than the stopping of Catarrhal annoyances. Men and women cured of Nervousness find other benefits than a mere quieting of the Nerves. A change is found in the entire body, a better feeling is experienced throughout the whole system. They find they can eat and sleep better, think better and work better, have more life, spirits and energy, because Bodi-Tone has toned the entire body to make the cure. This applies to all Bodi-Tone cures, no matter what the disease, for the principle is the same in all. Bodi-Tone cures conditions which are totally unlike, all in the same way, for the body in health has but one way to act—Bodi-Tone goes to all the body and makes it well. It makes the body right, with its maximum degree of strength, vigor and physical vitality, which it may not have possessed for years previous, even when in fair health. Bodi-Tone works what seems a miracle by putting tone where tone was needed.

Your Own Opinion Decides

You take absolutely no obligations to pay a penny unless it satisfies, nor to buy any medicine at any time. We leave it all to you—your opinion decides it. You will know if you feel better, if you are stronger, more vigorous and active, if your limbs and back do not pain you, if your stomach or kidneys do not trouble you, if your heart or liver does not bother you. You will surely know if your organs are acting better than they did before using Bodi-Tone, and if health is returning to your body. If you are not sure, don't pay. We don't ask for pay or dun you. You pay voluntarily or not at all.

Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone cures, then send the coupon for a box on trial and see what it will do for you.

Kidney, Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Lumbago

WINCHESTER, KANSAS.—I am a Civil War Veteran, seventy-five years old. Last summer I was sick and all run-down. I had Heart Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. I would have to get up four to six times at night. I had Rheumatism and Lumbago, and had doctored and used everything I thought would help me, without any lasting benefit. Last fall I had three different doctors, with only temporary relief. I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer and it had the righting to it, so I sent for a box, which did me so much good that I sent for more. My health is a great deal better and I can walk a great deal better and farther than for years. I walked and sowed ten acres of oats, plowed twenty-five acres of corn and have been working on the farm every day. I stacked ten acres of wheat and the ten acres of oats and have done more work on the farm this year than for years. I take great pleasure in recommending Bodi-Tone at every opportunity. GEO. W. COOK.

Tired And Worn Out From Doctor Bills And Medicines

CHARLIE, TEXAS.—Bodi-Tone has done me a wonderful good. When I commenced to use it last spring I was suffering practically all over my body. I had been suffering with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my back and lower limbs for about ten years, and had Kidney and Bladder troubles for many years. I also had Asthmatic Bronchitis for fully twenty years or more, which gave me a constant bad cough. I also had Eczema on my skin. I had doctored with everything I learned of and bought medicines and paid doctor bills until I was tired and worn out and thought it was no use to look further for any help. When I learned about Bodi-Tone I thought I would try again, and I am so glad that I used this medicine, for it has done me more good than anything I have ever used. I have been feeling so well these past months that I hardly know myself. I have been visiting relatives away from home, and everyone was surprised to see me looking so well and getting around so spry at my age, for I am over eighty years old. MRS. S. C. WINFREY.

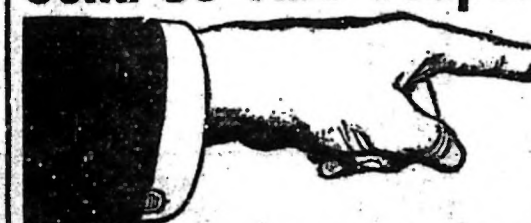
Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Nervousness and Constipation

KIRKSVILLE, MO.—When I began the use of Bodi-Tone I had Kidney trouble of fifteen years standing. I had been bothered with Constipation for fully twenty years and had much Stomach Trouble. Many articles of food would give me such distress that I was compelled to omit them altogether from my diet. I was very nervous, and for the past three or four years was troubled considerably with Neuralgia. I have paid out a great deal of money in my attempts to get cured, for my life was getting to be a burden. All the benefit that I could get from any medicine and prescription I tried was only temporary. I began to believe my chance for recovery was gone, until I happened to see the Bodi-Tone offer of a trial box. It proved the right medicine for me and my troubles are gone. My Kidneys are all right, my Stomach never troubles me, the Neuralgia has all disappeared and my Bowels are natural. Bodi-Tone has given me the pleasure of enjoying good health as I get along in years, for I am now sixty-four years old. My case has given it a difficult test, for I was in bad shape, and Bodi-Tone did the work after all else had failed. DANIEL DUMEY, 1214 N. Elson Street.

Cured Bronchitis, Smothering Spells and Rheumatism

BIG LAKE, MINN.—I am fifty-three years old and feel just fine since I used Bodi-Tone. When I began to take it I had to fight against Bronchitis all the time. I could not walk very far, as there was a fullness in my chest and it smothered me. I had Rheumatism, too, and all of these troubles have left me. About fourteen years ago I was run over by a run-away team and hurt very badly. Everyone, including the doctor, thought I could not live, but I pulled through. Ever since, however, until I used Bodi-Tone, I always had a steady, throbbing pain under my shoulder blade, where I was struck, and this has disappeared since I used the four boxes of Bodi-Tone. I never thought I would get any relief and used to think I could not live very long, and am overjoyed to find myself so well and comfortable since I used the Bodi-Tone. I am telling all of my friends about it. MRS. WM. MOORE.

Send Us This Coupon



Dizziness, Nausea, Vomiting.

SOUTH McALESTER, OKLA.—The worst symptoms for which I took Bodi-Tone were Dizziness, Nausea and Vomiting. From childhood I was troubled this way and all through the years of rearing my four children. I suffered from Constipation, a weak, painful back, and my head and stomach would hurt so bad I was confined to my bed. My home doctor said I had a bad liver. At times my right side would feel swelled and sore, and that was my condition when I began taking Bodi-Tone. I could tell the effects in ten days. Now my body is free from pain. I can work all day and sleep like a healthy child. I have a splendid appetite and am growing stronger in my old days. MRS. MATTIE FOWLER.

Four Months In Hospital With Gall Stones, Kidney Trouble And Weak Nerves

TOWNS, GEORGIA.—Bodi-Tone did me more good than all my home doctors, and four months in the hospital, with the finest of doctors. Before I began to use it I was down with Gall Stones, Constipation, Stomach and Kidney Trouble. My Nerves were so run down that when anyone would drive in at the gate it would get me all into a tremble. I had fallen off dreadfully in weight and weighed only ninety pounds when I began to use Bodi-Tone. I had nearly given up all hope of getting any better, and my folks and everyone used to look at me in a way that showed they thought I was not going to live much longer. I started to use Bodi-Tone six months ago, and today I feel like a new man. I weigh 130 pounds, a gain of forty pounds since I commenced to use it. My friends all ask me what I have been using to make me look so well, for everyone can see how my weight has picked up, such a change from when I started to use Bodi-Tone. I thank God that I got hold of Bodi-Tone in time, for I believe I would have been in my grave if I had not used it, as none of the doctors were doing me any good. EDGAR WOOTER.

Had Been An Invalid For Years And Given Up To Die

SLAYDEN, TENN.—When I sent for the first box of Bodi-Tone I had given up to die. I had tried four doctors and many kinds of patent medicines, but nothing that I used in all this long time ever did me any good. I was getting worse all the time. I told my husband that Bodi-Tone was the last chance for me, for I couldn't try any more. I was afflicted with Bladder and Female Trouble and hadn't been able to do any work for three years. Now I am doing all of my own work, and I go to the tobacco field and help my husband hoe tobacco and can work all day. Bodi-Tone has brought my strength back to me and I believe it saved my life. I weighed only ninety-six pounds when I began to use it, and now I weigh 125 pounds. My husband paid out three hundred and sixty-six dollars for doctors during 1911, as I have just figured up, and it did me so good. Four boxes of Bodi-Tone did the work for me. I lived on crackers and milk for two years, and now I can eat anything I want to eat. All of my friends and neighbors are talking about what Bodi-Tone did for me. MRS. BELLE DEASON.

Gas Arose From Stomach And Pressed Against Heart

COLUSA, ILL.—I have been bothered with Stomach Trouble for over forty years. The Gas would rise from my Stomach and press against my Heart. I would bloat very badly and many times I thought the end had come. I doctored with many doctors and took a great many patent medicines, but those that did me any good at all simply gave me a little temporary relief. My trouble and distress soon would be as bad as before. I saw the Bodi-Tone offer and sent for a box. I feel Bodi-Tone has cured me, for since I have taken it I have gained fifteen pounds in weight, and eat anything that I want and sleep good, although before I could neither sleep nor eat right. Nothing causes me any distress now. I feel like a new man at sixty-seven years, and I give all the praise to Bodi-Tone. It has been nearly a year since I first used it, so I know that the benefit it made in my body is genuine and not just a temporary good feeling. I recommend it to all who are sick. A. J. SMILEY.

Send For It Today

The reports on this page tell you just what you should do, if you will heed the lesson they teach. They tell you, as plain as day, to send for a box of Bodi-Tone and try it at our risk. Each of the letters quoted report actual facts, actual work accomplished by Bodi-Tone, which you and any sufferer can rely upon. You can put your finger upon any one and say "It did this for this person—who shouldn't it cure me?" Don't delay or put it off. Bodi-Tone's work is to restore the human body to a high state of efficiency, and the remarkable record of cures it has gained proves how well it does it. It is adding to its fame month after month, adding to its long list of cures, by consistently doing the good work for which it was conceived and born to the world of sick. All we ask of the sick, all we ask of you, is to test it, to use it for a little while, to give it a chance to prove what it can do, for a trial proves its power. Address as as printed in the Coupon.

Trial Coupon

Clipped from Social Democratic Herald
Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoynes & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you \$1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing.

Name _____
Town _____
State _____
Street or R. F. D. _____

Husband and Wife Trial Offer

Where husband and wife are both ailing and need Bodi-Tone, we will send TWO BOXES on trial, with the understanding that each will use a box and pay us \$1.00 each if benefited. In such cases the coupon should be signed with the husband's name, followed by the words "and wife."

Short Ballot One of the Fads Aimed at Suppressing Democracy

The short ballot organization in 1911 wrote a letter to Morris Hillquit of New York to ascertain the attitude of the Socialist party on the question, to which Mr. Hillquit replied: The two letters follow:

May 18, 1911.
Mr. Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—We are anxious to get a clear idea as to just how the Socialist party stands with reference to the short ballot. There has been considerable opposition among the Socialists to the Commission Form of Government, and as you doubtless know, the report of the committee in the national convention in 1910 was mainly adverse. Of course, the commission plan embodies the short ballot idea, and also a great deal more.

You are doubtless familiar with the short ballot idea and realize that it takes no stand for or against any of the items in the "commission form" for which you stand. Our movement is a totally distinct field and has to do only with the simplification of politics by reducing the number of elective officers to a point where the citizens can exercise his political functions without the aid of outside help.

There seems to be no good reason for any antagonism between the Socialist program and the short ballot movement. In fact, if we see the matter clearly, the accomplishment of the short ballot idea would possibly hasten the coming of Socialism, because it would put the instrument in the hands of the voters whereby they might achieve the objects of their desire. If that object were identical with what the Socialists advocate, so much the better for the Socialists. Of course, if Socialism is not destined to be the object which the majority of the people will ultimately seek, there would be no gain from your point of view in making the electoral process simpler.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of the short ballot pamphlet, which has been widely circulated in the United States. If you would deem it a great favor if you would read it and give us an expression of opinion on the principle which it advocates.

Yours very truly,
SHORT BALLOT ORGANIZATION,
H. S. Gilbertson, Asst. Secretary.

Mr. H. S. Gilbertson, The Short Ballot Organization, 313 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Sir:—The Socialist party has never expressed itself on the short ballot movement. I can, therefore, give you only my individual opinion, which, however, I believe represents the general Socialist attitude.

The short ballot movement is essentially based upon the time-honored "good man" idea in politics. Mr. Richard S. Childs, the secretary-treasurer of your organization, and probably the most conspicuous exponent of the short ballot, sums up the theory in the following language: "Good government is entirely a matter of getting the right men in the first place. Nothing else is so vital. No system, however ingenious, will make bad men give good government or keep good men from getting superior results."

The advance of the short ballot is that one of the greatest obstacles to securing good men for public office, is the "long ballot." I.e., the large number of public officials elected by popular vote. The voter, they argue, has no personal knowledge of the merits of the opposing candidates, and the newspapers cannot afford to discuss the qualifications of the host of minor candidates who present themselves to the electorate of all large communities at general elections. Hence, the average citizen votes blindly. Nominations and elections are controlled by the big money politicians, who thus control the government and run it for their personal profit.

The remedy proposed is to "shorten the ballot," i.e., to take the election of the majority of public officers from the people, abolishing them altogether, wherever feasible, or making them appointive instead of elective. It is also proposed to enlarge the functions and to extend the term of the elective officials. The ideal ballot suggested by Mr. Childs would limit popular elections to the offices of president and vice-president, congressmen, governors, state senators and assemblymen, county supervisors and city mayors and councilmen, and extend the term of all state and municipal officers to either four or two years. It is argued that in this manner the citizen would never have more than three candidates to vote for in any election; that such candidates would necessarily be subjected to closer scrutiny by the people, and the political parties would be forced to put forth their best men.

This, I believe, is a fair summary of the reasoning underlying the short ballot movement. Like many other reform movements for "electoral reform," such as the "commission form" of government, the direct primary and the Massachusetts ballot, it seems plausible, and sounds radical to the superficial reasoner, but on closer analysis it proves ineffective and reactionary.

There is no good ground to assume that a "short ballot" would produce a better grade of public officials. It can certainly not be said today that our appointed public functionaries are of a higher caliber than the elected officials. The contrary is probably more universally the case. For no matter how good the average voter is, no political party would dare to present to the electorate men of such objectionable characters and of such unenviable reputations as are now frequently rewarded by lucrative political appointments. It may be said that upon the adoption of the short ballot the elected officials will be of such high standing and so untrammeled by political obligations that their appointments will be superior to those of the past. But why? The leading political candidates, the potentates, governors and mayors today receive as much attention from the press and are subjected to as much public scrutiny as they would be under the short ballot system, and they all the principal executive officers. It seems to me that if the powers of our governors and mayors are to be so increased as to give them the appointment of practically all civil officers within the state and municipal governments, the direct primary and the Massachusetts ballot, it seems plausible, and sounds radical to the superficial reasoner, but on closer analysis it proves ineffective and reactionary.

The public official serves the political party to whom he owes his office; the party serves the interests which it represents. Our political parties may be at the root of all modern political graft and corruption, but the political party is the sole safeguard of the individual voter. Whether or not we have a short ballot or a "commission form" of government, the political party will remain, but empty names of the thousands, sometimes millions, of voters called upon to choose among them. The political party is the only constant factor in our politics. Its identity is fixed. Its composition, platform and record are known to all voters. It presents itself to the citizens for endorsement or censure every year. Our two leading parties have at this time become so similar in their aims and methods and in their service to the dominant class that their separate existence is only continued by the rivalry for political spoils. Hence the crusade of our "radical reformers" against "party domination" and the cry for good men regardless of politics. But when the struggle is not merely between the two old parties, as for instance, when the Socialist party seriously contests an important election, all supporters of the vested interests the "good" and the "bad," the "pure" and the "corrupt," the "reformers" and the "reactionaries," speedily combine and defeat the Socialists without stopping to ascertain whether he is a "good" man or a "bad" man, as the recent Milwaukee school elections have again demonstrated.

The Socialists have little sympathy for non-party politics. To them politics is a struggle of social classes, and the political party, an organized army in that struggle. They expect the salvation of the country not from abandonment of the democratic institutions, but from a strong and efficient political organization of the workers and their sympathizers along the lines of the modern Socialist movement. Very truly yours,
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

He lacked 18 votes. Comrade N. A. Aiken lost out in the Fourth ward school election. Comrade Henry Knoke for assessor defeated the present Democratic incumbent by more than 600 votes. This is something unheard of in Sheboygan. E. Oehler, the present assessor was beaten on his record, that of taxing the poor for the interest of the rich. Every former Democratic and Republican assessor has done this, however, though none of them was as decisively buried under an avalanche of votes as was Oehler.

Good Measure Killed. MADISON, Wis., April 13.—Although it passed the lower house, Assemblyman Klefer's bill, which would prohibit the killing of a measure which would give the city an opportunity to save the taxpayers money in carrying on construction work. He was seconded by Assemblyman Vint, who accused Assemblyman Klefer of uttering a falsehood when he asserted that Former Street Commissioner Mullen had wasted the money of the taxpayers in laying pavements, and had to sneak out of Milwaukee after the damage was done.

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SALEABLE FISH DECREASE. It is estimated that it would cost the state about \$15,000 a year to pay the bounties on the eelpouts that could be caught.

KILL MINKLEY BILL. MADISON, Wis., April 11.—In spite of the fact that under the Socialist Democratic administration in Milwaukee the street paving has been laid at less expense and to better advantage than previously or since, the assembly Friday morning killed the Minkley bill, which gives cities the power to do public work without the intervention of a formal contract.

It was the Milwaukee "non-partisan" who defeated the measure by a vote of 81 to 41. Assemblyman Jennings, "non-partisan," moved for the indefinite postponement of the measure. Assemblyman Minkley accused Jennings and another "non-partisan" of being under the control of big contractors and decided that they were lobbyists hanging around

outside the doors of the assembly chambers. He scored the members from Milwaukee for killing a measure which would give the city an opportunity to save the taxpayers money in carrying on construction work. He was seconded by Assemblyman Vint, who accused Assemblyman Klefer of uttering a falsehood when he asserted that Former Street Commissioner Mullen had wasted the money of the taxpayers in laying pavements, and had to sneak out of Milwaukee after the damage was done.

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Do You Want This Chance?

Re a One Minute Photographer

Get into this newest and biggest paying branch of the photographic profession. A wonderful opportunity for you to make big money with our new

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4 Socialist Classics GIVEN AWAY

The need of the hour is Socialism which knows. Burning questions of tactics must be settled in the near future. Only those who have a clear understanding of Socialist principles can be sure they are right when they vote in Socialist tickets.

We of the International Socialist Review advocate certain definite tactics, and we want you to read what we have to say, but we also want you to test our views by the classics of Socialist literature. These are the four books which we are giving away to our readers.

The Socialist Revolution, by Karl Kautsky, in two parts. Part 1 is called "Socialism and Revolution." It explains and summarizes a distinction which you must understand to deserve the name of Socialist. Part 2 is called "The Social Revolution." It explains the Socialist program and the tactics which we advocate.

What is Socialism?, by Louis Brandeis. This book explains the vital difference between the Socialists and the "social" party, and the working class movement for the improvement of the conditions of the workers. This book also explains the principles of Socialist economics, the Socialists' program, and the tactics which we advocate.

The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels. This is the masterpiece of the working class movement. It explains the Socialist program and the tactics which we advocate.

My Program, by Morris Hillquit. This is a clear and concise statement of the Socialist program and the tactics which we advocate.

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wealth of the people; while nine-tenths of the people are striving to exist upon one-tenth of their production.

Public ownership of public utilities; and private ownership of individual, interests, and household possessions, is the Socialist doctrine.

True democracy gives the people the voice that becomes the voice of God. The basis of the true and best interest of the individual, will under the general interests of the community.

In the addendum, to the evening's program, Nilling two intensely interesting hours, was the gathering of the ladies, after the lecture, for the purpose of membership, and forming a women's executive committee for the local.

Thus the most advantageous effort ever put forth by the Socialists of this section, was closed.

KENOSHA.

A unique feature will be inaugurated at Kenosha at the coming commencement exercises of the graduation class of the Kenosha High school, when a standard work on "Socialism" will be the gift of the Kenosha Social-Democratic branch. A systematic course of study in the new way under way with subscription lists for Social-Democratic papers, magazines and books.

Weekly moving picture shows are held at the Socialist hall. In addition to the illustrated pictures the program consists of musical selections rendered by the branch and by individual members. Occasional entertainments and parties are given under the auspices of the women members. The Socialists own a vacant lot on Main street where they anticipate to erect in the near future a "Socialist social center."

ASHLAND.

ASHLAND, Wisconsin.—Miss Amy G. Edmunds will give the third lecture on the Socialist lecture course here Wednesday evening on "The Class Conflict."

Miss Edmunds is a graduate of Columbia University, and has been a teacher of English in the Butte high school. She applied the Socialist method in the interpretation of literature.

Miss Edmunds has been in one of the most active Socialist communities in this country and has taken part in all campaigns. She is the associate editor of the Butte Socialist.

MILWAUKEE.

Socialism is not going to come by means of a catastrophe, a revolution, an upheaval. It is going to come in the same way that barbarism came—by a slow, steady, and sure process. It is the next phase of civilization—if civilization is to continue," declared Geylrod, his opening remarks.

"Socialism isn't coming—it's here already; part of it. And more of it is coming all the time. Certain processes are at work in our civilization that make the coming of Socialism not only possible, but necessary. And there are evidences on every hand that it is coming."

The forces that make for Socialism were discussed by the speaker, who declared there was no one "way" or "method" by which the co-operative commonwealth would be established. The taking up of the means of education, the publication of newspapers and magazines and books in the interests of the working class, by the workers, was declared to be proof of the ability of the workers to run and manage the industrial process.

Herbert Schroeder of the South Side league presided. The arrangement committee consisted of representatives of the various young people's leagues of the city.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment. I also send you a home treatment for hemorrhoids, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind. Adv.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

contributions to "Our Young Folks" mentioned how the animals have been trained to sweep, to churn, to rock the baby, to help gather nuts and fruits, and to do many things both useful and amusing. A writer in the New York Tribune, some time ago, tells how a monkey named Baldy, an ape then in the Zoological park at New York, has been trained to perform many very intelligent tricks. The writer says he stands at the head of the many apes kept there. Among other things he has been trained to do is to box. He will do some of that sort of work according to the rules. The correspondent says:

"Baldy appeared at the head of the class of crude monkeys in two performances at the park. Baldy has recently developed fantastic abilities that have caused him to be looked on as a monkey 'hope,' and for that reason his good clothes were taken away for several days after he got into a scrap with them on."

But the tailor-made suit was pressed before it was put on the highbrow ape, and he displayed a good deal of pride when he sauntered into the cage ahead of the seven other monkeys that are included in the monkey school.

The different "stunts" were carried out without any mishap, and Baldy showed a great deal of interest in the brass buttons on the suit. So did Coco, the mischievous orang, and when Coco tried to do a giant swing while holding Baldy's necktie Baldy landed on Coco (with such force that the smaller monkey was sent down almost for the count).

The newly proposed movements of Baldy did not show up as well after the scrap, but as he did not carry the trouble he will be able to retain his coat and trousers this week. Baldy tried to read a newspaper and had his picture taken while doing so."

Some able scientists contend that our ancestors were apes, or if not of the ape family, that they, many millions of years ago, were covered by hair and possessed no greater intelligence than apes. These scientific philosophers assert that the pre-historic man's arms were long like the ape's, and that the modern man's thumb was twice as long as the ape's. The ape's skull and the corner bones and many men of our most intelligent races are "hairy" and that the hair on breast, arms, and legs of the "hairy" man are the same directions as those of the "hairy" ape. Personally I am not settled in my beliefs as to what sort of people our remote ancestors were. I do not know how humane came upon the earth and I probably never will know. I do know that I wish happiness or misery for myself as I am kind or cruel to my fellow beings. I do believe in a universal brotherhood and kinship. I cannot be cruel to man or animal and at the same time unfold or develop the better and more refined part of my nature.

P. A. DAGUE.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

not only marvelous intelligence but great fondness for their masters. In ancient times the elephant was the chief animal of burden and means of carrying both freight and passengers. In India they are still so employed. A traveler says that the "sacred or temple elephant" in Southern India is the object of great respect for physical contact with him is supposed to do more good than medicine. Adult men and women feel his legs with their finger tips and then press them reverently to their eyes, and nailing children are carried on the animal's back at short distances that they may be healed. A lady, wife of an English officer, tells the following interesting story about elephants. She says:

"One year when my husband was at a station in Bengal, he took him out nearly all day and, being ill, I used to lie for hours in a long garden chair on the veranda, too weak to read or to enjoy any more exciting amusement than my eyes supplied to me."

"We had three elephants for our tents and baggage; and one used to feed from my hands every day, and seemed as gentle as any dog or cat."

"One of our government chaprasis was particularly devoted to her, and invariably shared his meal of fruit or flour-cakes with his dumb friend. On a particularly hot day, the chaprasi, to my surprise, placed his little child of six months at the elephant's feet, warning her expressively that the infant was in her charge, and was to be cared for till his return. I was an eye-witness of her wonderful fidelity. Large banana trees and fig trees grew around, and, to my surprise, the elephant broke off one of the former's spreading leaves, held it like a fan in her trunk, and from time to time gracefully waved it over the slumbering child, whether to temper the heat of the atmosphere or to keep off flies, I am unable to say. The gentle way in which she moved her feet over the child, and across to each side, astonished me. I sent for a white loaf and some oranges, and calling her by name (she was never chained), tried in vain to tempt her to my side on the low veranda. Nothing would induce her to leave her charge."

"The warm air and the monotonous wave of the swinging fan overpowered me with drowsiness, to which I yielded; and, after a sleep of some duration, I was awakened by quiet, subdued snorts beside me. To my surprise, I found that the chaprasi had just returned to his post, and that the elephant stood near the veranda beside me, patiently waiting and gently asking for the tempting dainties so bravely withstood for more than two hours."

Elephants, like all other animals and fowls, appreciate kindness. In fact they cannot be tamed in any other way. Cruelty makes them ugly and savage, and dangerous. The reason I would have my youthful readers of this department learn is to treat animals kindly. Kindness and love manifested on our part calls out the most admirable qualities from others. Love responds to love; hate to hate. Reciprocity is a law in force throughout the infinite universe.—R. A. DAGUE.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

HOW A CAT GUARDS A DEAF MUTE

In contributions to our Young Folks Department of this paper I have related a number of good stories about intelligent dogs. In this writing, my subject will be "cats." Mr. H. H. "Animal Guardian" of London, tells of a very intelligent cat that would open a French window. The window is fastened by a latch but Remus would open it with his foot. When his female companion was on the outside and came to the window and mewed and wanted in, the male cat got up from his rug before the fire, went to the window, opened it and let her in. Then both came and laid down before the fire. I have heard of many intelligent cats, but a writer in the New York Press tells of one who equals, if not exceeds, all others about which I have heard. That writer tells of an apartment house in West 115th street, near Riverside drive, lives a little girl who has been deaf and dumb from birth. She and her mother and their cat occupy the apartment. If it were not for the cat the mother never could leave her daughter alone in the apartment. The cat is a big black fellow and has been the girl's constant companion for the last eleven years. When the cat and the girl are alone and the doorbell rings or the dumb-waiter buzzer sounds the cat springs to his feet and bounds over to the side of his mistress. He stretches up and pulls at her skirt. He does not mew for he seems to know that she cannot hear him. He tugs at her dress until she notices him, and when he has attracted her attention he stands on guard, every sense alert for the girl's aid and protection.

The cat who is guardian of the girl knows all the friends of the family and if one of them appears at the door he walks off to his favorite corner and resumes his nap. If it is some one that he is not sure of, however he arches his back and emits cat-fashion, making himself appear as terrible as possible. When the mother is at home and he is off duty this cat asks to be let out into the hall and waits at the elevator to be taken down to the street entrance. The West Indian elevator and hall boys treat him himself in the entrance for an hour or so and then goes over to the elevator and mews his request to be taken upstairs.

I personally know a cat who is required to sleep nights in the cellar. When it is cold he will sometimes hide under a music stand or in an open closet about bed-time, hoping to be left over night in the warm sitting room. He asks, by actions and mewing, when he wants in or out of the house. He seems to clearly understand what is said to him.

R. A. DAGUE.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

of amusements, so that an idea may be had of the needs of the league movement and its further development. She says: "Today we face the problem of reaching and interesting the 3,000,000 young men and women whose parents are Socialists. These young people, as well as their fellow workers and associates, logically belong to the Socialist movement."

Our comrades in France, in Austria, in Germany, in fact in nearly all the European countries, solved this problem. We must follow their example. We must make the American Socialist movement attractive to the young people of the working class. We must organize Young People's Socialist leagues in every town and city, similar in character to fraternal and religious young people's movements.

"We must establish headquarters for these leagues and surround the youth of the working class with every opportunity for congenial association and for physical and mental development. We must give them access to facilities for athletics, healthy amusement and recreation."

"In many of our larger cities the young people in the Socialist party, working alone and under discouraging circumstances, have laid the foundation for a National Socialist Young People's league. It is the duty of the National Socialist party to give them greater assistance and encouragement in the future than has been given in the past."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

YOUNG SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY

The Young People's organization, which is always so much persecuted by the police, has scored a great triumph at Stuttgart. The "patriotic" Young Germans' league had secured the Lieberkecht hall where the Socialist congress met in 1907 for a mass meeting. The "proletarian youth" organized a counter-demonstration in the circus building, with Dr. Liebknecht as the principal speaker. The police became very nervous, and ordered certain passages in the circular inviting to the meeting to be pasted over. The circus seats 3,000 persons; these were filled long before the time arrived, and an overflow meeting was speedily arranged in another hall, which also holds 3,000 persons. Even this was not sufficient, and two more overflow meetings had also to be held, as well as one in the open-air. At the circus meeting the police appeared and demanded that all persons under 18 years of age should leave. The chairman, however, pointed out that they must apply to the Youth's committee who had convened the meeting. As it was non-political, the youth had a perfect right to be present; but if the police would, really insist on their demand being carried out, they should address themselves direct to the youths, and themselves hear the consequences. The police officer in charge was reasonable enough not to press his demand. Liebknecht received a great ovation, and the whole demonstration was an unqualified success. The result expected by General Field-Marshal von der Goltz and his "Young Germans' League."

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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FREDERIC HEATH, VICTOR BERGER
Editor Associate

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Labor Shall Have No Flag is Capitalist Edict

The state secretary of the Socialist party of Connecticut reports as follows:

The following bill has been introduced into the General Assembly by the Grand Army of this state:

House Bill No. 268,
Introduced by Mr. King of Fairfield:

An Act Concerning Public Processions, Parades and Outdoor Meetings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. No public procession, parade, or outdoor meeting shall be held in any town, city or borough of this state, without a permit which in towns shall be granted by the selectmen, in boroughs by the warden, and in cities by the chief officer of the police department.

Section 2. The authority issuing the permit shall state on the permit the kind and character of the procession, parade or outdoor meeting, and the names, which may be carried in the procession or parade, or exhibited at the outdoor meeting, and no flag or banner not described on the permit shall be carried in any parade or exhibited at any outdoor meeting.

Section 3. Every person who shall violate the provisions of Section 1 or Section 2 of this act shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Section 4. This act shall not apply to parades, processions, or public meetings of the soldiers or sailors of the United States army or navy, or to the soldiers and sailors of the army or navy of this state, or to the soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of any other state or foreign country temporarily within this state.

The hearing on this bill was held on March 19, before the Judiciary Committee and was attended by Comrade Frederick B. Barlow and leader of Hartford, and by the Socialist party. Also by Eli H. Hinton of the State Federation of Labor, and Sol Southwick for the Hartford Central Labor Union.

The above named appeared in opposition to the bill.

Those who appeared in favor of the bill were Department Commander of G. A. R., Judge A. B. Rogers of Bridgeport, the Reverend W. F. Hinton of Hartford, and the Reverend A. C. Thompson, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church of Bridgeport, Conn., who stated that he had served three years in the Civil War.

This reverend stated frankly that the bill was aimed primarily at the red flag, which he said appealed to all men so much that some of them had told him that they did not care for the United States flag, but that the red flag meant to them better wages and shorter hours.

He stated that the red flag appealed to the baser motives. He said that the Democratic party won a sweeping victory under the old flag, which was good enough for it; the Progressive party came into being and still accepted the flag, but the Socialists insisted on having a flag of their own, a red flag, which stands for violence and anarchy. (The old reproach!)

He said further that the stars and stripes had been torn down in Milwaukee and trailed in the mud and the red flag hoisted in its place (one of the many stupid lies about the Milwaukee Socialists, absolutely without a single iota of basis in fact), and that the same thing had happened in Los Angeles. The chairman of the committee, Senator McDermott of Naugatuck, then announced that he would allow ten minutes for the opposition, five minutes to the speaker for the labor unions and five minutes for the speaker from the Socialists. (The three persons in favor of the bill consumed one hour and ten minutes of the hearing.)

Eli Brunell, for the State Federation of Labor, opposed the bill, because he said labor organizations when in parade carried banners of their different trades and he felt that they had a right to do so, without asking permission of the local authorities.

S. E. Beardsley, for the Socialists, spoke for the Socialists and stated reasons for opposing the bill, explained the purpose of the red flag and challenged the speakers favoring the bill to prove their statements, and gave a clear explanation of the reasons for the Socialists adopting the red flag as their emblem.

Comrade Beardsley urged every local to send protests against the bill.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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AUBURN, New York. — Warned by Sheriff Bancroft, before he permitted to speak, that he would not be permitted to discuss the strike of the twelve mill workers here, Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, who was brought to this city in the interests of the labor forward movement, in his address before a mass meeting of the strikers, made no reference to the local situation.

CHICAGO, Illinois. — The question of securing permanent headquarters for the national office of the Socialist party is being brought to the attention of the national committee by the heads of various departments in the national office by means of a circular letter.

It is signed by the translator-secretaries of the nine foreign language sections of the party. L. E. Hatterfield, manager of the lyceum department; Carl D. Thompson, manager of the information department; Winnie E. Branstetter, general correspondent of the woman's national committee, and submitted to the national committee through National Secretary Work.

It points out that the present national headquarters is costing the party \$2,800 yearly and are still quite inadequate. In the meantime, the work of the national office is gradually increasing. It is urged that the amount paid for rent now is sufficient to pay the interest on a sum of money big enough to build an ample, adequate and convenient headquarters for the party. It is urged that the amount paid for rent now is sufficient to pay the interest on a sum of money big enough to build an ample, adequate and convenient headquarters for the party.

NEW YORK CITY. — Reports of ever increasing progress in the work of spreading an intelligent interest in Socialism among the collegians of the country are being received daily by the University of Michigan. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Yale Society for the Study of Socialism has recently reported a splendid meeting at that university at which Emil Seidel, former mayor of Milwaukee, addressed the students. The attendance of this meeting was in marked contrast to that of a few days before, when 17 students turned out to hear one of the chief national publishers of the country on "Communism Government and Socialism." The attendance of this meeting was in marked contrast to that of a few days before, when 17 students turned out to hear one of the chief national publishers of the country on "Communism Government and Socialism."

A member of the club, Louis David, will represent the university at an oratorical contest in Chicago, and will deliver a Socialist oration at that time. Five of the 16 competitors in the contest to represent the college are members of the I. S. S. chapter and over half of the orations delivered were on Socialism and allied subjects.

With the lectures of James MacKay before the members of the Harvard Socialist club, and the proposed public lectures of Mr. Powys and ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger, the Harvard group is continuing its educational work.

The new quarterly, The Intercollegiate Socialist, published by the society, has been a long felt need and is enabling the society to reach a far greater work than formerly. The society is just in receipt of the first quarter.

Some Typical Questions and Our Answers

- Q: What is the present total estimated market value of all the wealth in the United States?
A: \$130,000,000,000 (est. 1910).
 - Q: What is the annual production of new wealth of all kinds in the United States at the present market value?
A: Approximately \$4,000,000,000.
 - Q: What is the latest population of the United States?
A: 91,972,266 (U. S. Census 1910).
 - Q: What is the present capitalization and the actual cash invested value of all the corporations for which you can furnish statistics?
A: For complete list of corporations, also capitalization of each, see World Almanac for 1913, p. 282.
 - Q: Name all interests or industries which the Standard Oil company have large holdings in or control.
A: See Charles Edward Russell's "Business"—also Poor's Manuals of Industries and Public Utilities for 1912.
 - Q: How many adults in the United States?
A: About 53,000,000 (est.).
 - Q: How many adult men?
A: 26,399,151 (U. S. Census 1910).
 - Q: Specify, if possible, a few instances where some corporations have paid immense dividends and how much, and on how much water?
A: See National Socialist Campaign Book for 1912, p. 158 and p. 272. Also see Charles Edward Russell's "Business."
- The report of the Pujo Investigating Committee, when completed, will throw a great deal of light upon the interlocked directorships, immense dividends, over-capitalized stock, etc., of the corporations of the country. Poor's Manual of Industries and Public Utilities for 1912 has interesting and valuable statistics.

The Submergence of Maslova

BY LEO TOLSTOI.

In Tolstoi's "Resurrection" little Maslova has been betrayed by her handsome big cousin, the army officer, and has left her home, and been banished about from one place of starvation employment to another, insulted and degraded everywhere. In the end she has wandered to a remote, most forgotten, her childhood's name and has become known as Maslova. In the following words Tolstoi describes her final submergence:

She has no other place in view, but it so happens that just as she entered the employment office she met a lady bedecked with rings and bracelets, who, when she learned that Maslova was looking for a situation, gave her her address and asked her to call. When Maslova called she was received with a certain hospitality: the woman offered her pastry and sweet wine, and straightaway sent out her maid with a note. At night a tall, gray-haired man made his appearance, who as soon as he saw Maslova, took a seat beside her and, smiling, began to joke with her in a familiar sort of way. The mistress of the house called him out into the next room and Maslova heard her say: "From now on you are my daughter. I will be your mother." Then she took Maslova aside and told her that the man was a rich author who would treat her generously. She found her to his liking. She proved satisfactory, received a good salary, and the promise to send for her again. The money was soon spent in repaying her aunt and buying a new gown, bonnet, and ribbons. A few days later she received another summons, 25 roubles was again paid for her, and besides this she was offered a private apartment.

While she was living in this lodging, she found her to his liking. She proved satisfactory, received a good salary, and the promise to send for her again. The money was soon spent in repaying her aunt and buying a new gown, bonnet, and ribbons. A few days later she received another summons, 25 roubles was again paid for her, and besides this she was offered a private apartment.

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not live in that way, unless she procured a better ticket (police license) and submitted herself to a physical examination. She then returned to her aunt, who seeing her fashionable garments, gown, cape, and bonnet, received her with respect, and now no longer dared to offer her the employment of a laundress, for it was plain to be seen that she had risen in the world. In fact it no longer occurred to Maslova herself that it was possible for her to be a laundress—those women who live in the house, some of whom were already consumptive, with their thin, white hands, washing and ironing in a temperature of 30 degrees (Reaumur), the steaming atmosphere reeking with soapuds, those women in winter just the same as in summer; she looked at them and was horrified to remember that once she herself thought of accepting this life of torture. About this time it was that, no new patron, making his appearance, Maslova encountered a woman who earned her living by providing women for houses of ill fame.

Maslova had long ago acquired the habit of smoking, but it was only during her "laison" with the clerk and after he had left her that she began to drink. Wine was consoling not only because it made her forget all she had suffered, but it gave her an abandon and self-esteem, as well as confidence in her own attractions, which she never felt except when she was under the influence of wine. Her natural mood was sad and dejected. The new-found friend first treated her to a glass of champagne, and then, having treated Maslova also, offered to introduce her into the best establishment of the kind in town, loudly extolling the numerous advantages of such a life. It was for Maslova to choose between the degrading position of a servant, where she could not fall to be harassed by the men, with casual debasement, or the position, countenanced by law, of legalized prostitution, where she could abandon and then having treated Maslova also, offered to introduce her into the best establishment of the kind in town, loudly extolling the numerous advantages of such a life. It was for Maslova to choose between the degrading position of a servant, where she could not fall to be harassed by the men, with casual debasement, or the position, countenanced by law, of legalized prostitution, where she could abandon

prime factor that brought about the final decision, was the woman's promise to let her order any kind of gowns she chose—gowns of velvet and silk, ball gowns with short sleeves and cut to win the heart; and the picture of herself arrayed in a bright yellow silk gown trimmed with black velvet and decollete, was simply irresistible. That same night her new friend hired a team and took her to the famous house of Mme. Kiselev.

And thus Maslova entered into that life of chronic crime in disregard of every commandment, divine and human, a life which hundreds and thousands of women lead, not only with the consent but under the patronage of government, anxious to promote the welfare of its citizens, a life which ends for nine women out of 10 in painful disease, premature decrepitude and death.

The farcical scene in Maslova's life of the night's carouse. At 8 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, wearily rising from foul beds, seltzer water is needed to settle the stomach; this is followed by a cup of coffee, and then, clad in loose wrapper, sack, or dressing-gown, a dawdle from room to room exchanging idle visits. Now and then from behind a curtained window one takes a peep into the street. Listless squabbles divert them for the moment; then comes the bath, the perfuming of the hair and the body, the trying on of gowns, the dispute with the proprietress, the contemplation of themselves in the glass, the painting of face and brows, and finally the toilette. Now, arrayed in a resplendent gown cut to display the form to the greatest advantage, they enter a decorated and brilliantly lighted room. The guests arrive, and then the music, the dancing, the sweets, the wine, the smoking, and the adultery with men of all conditions, young, middle-aged, and decrepit, married and unmarried, merchants and clerks, Armenians, Jews, and Tartars, rich and poor, healthy and diseased; adultery with men drunk and with men sober, men tender and men brutal, soldiers and civilians, students and college boys, men of every rank, age and character. Shouts, jests,

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

GET A MAY DAY BUNDLE.
May Day the world over is labor day.
May Day, 1913, will in all probability be a historical landmark in the progress of the toilers the world over.
By that time the great Belgium Mass strike will be in full swing.
The editor of The Herald pronounces a treat on that occasion. The May Day edition of The Social-Democratic Herald for 1913 will be just the paper you want to arouse interest in your community.
Get in your order for a bundle at once. Price 50 cents per hundred; \$5.00 per thousand.
Every live Socialist local should get a bundle large enough to cover local territory.
Where The Social-Democratic Herald goes, Socialism and Socialist organization grows.

squabbles, music, tobacco and wine; wine, tobacco and the never ceasing music all night long, till early dawn. And this goes on day after day and week after week. At the end of every week there is a visit to one of the government offices, where the officials who are in the government's employ, the physicians—sometimes with dignified gravity and sometimes with a jovial hilarity fatal to that sense of shame bestowed by nature upon man and beast—the physicians subject these women to a medical examination and then issue a permit for the continuance of the crimes they and their friends have committed during the week. And so on, day after day and week after week, summer and winter, week days and holidays.

And thus Maslova spent seven years. During this period she changed her abode twice and was once in the hospital for a time. It was during the seventh year of this life, and the eighth dating from her first sin, and while she was yet only 36 years old, that she was arrested and sent to jail; and now after six months' detention among thieves and murderers she was on her way to the courthouse to undergo her trial.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.



KURT THIERFELDER

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Y. P. S. L. of this city has just given an entertainment in the Young People's Socialist League's Auditorium that was an artistic success, even though not as well attended as was hoped for. The big feature of the bill was the feats of strength of Frederick Plakoff, called the Finnish lion. He bends iron bars as if they were sticks of horicore. The rest of the program was of a vaudeville nature. The league classes are getting along well.

Milwaukee.—In the previous issue of the Social-Democratic Herald the general Milwaukee movement of Young People's leagues was discussed. I will in this issue endeavor to slightly describe the progress made by the north side branch of the Young People's league.

The league has now an orchestra consisting of nine pieces, with William Spaeth as director. The orchestra consists of three violins, piano, two cellos, two cornets and one trumpet.

A dramatic circle is one of the big things which is now substantially organized and is busily engaged preparing plays which will be staged in the different theaters in the city of Milwaukee.

Kurt Thierfelder is the young man at the head of the circle. He has had considerable experience along this line.

A growing library is also the pride of the league.—Ed. B. Matthes, Press Committee.

Newark, N. J.—The Newark circle has just adopted a new constitution, only a few changes being made from the original draft. The meeting nights have now been arranged for alternate Wednesdays. Our comrades, Hedwig and Gertrude Schaefer, were given a hearty farewell on leaving for Augusta, Cal., the meeting being quite successful and ending in dancing. Our comrade, Edw. Weiland, gave several solos on the zither.

New York.—Beginning with May the Morrisania branch Young People's Educational association, will discontinue its indoor meetings, and a spring and summer program is being drawn up to keep the good work of the branch moving forward. The summer plan is to act jointly with the Melrose branch, which will keep its clubrooms open the year around. All outdoor picnics, etc., will start from the Bronx labor lyceum. A Greater New York conference of the Young People's Socialist organizations has been planned by the membership and the success of the move is now indicated.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The Young Socialists of this city are busy with talk of a state organization. They see great good to come of it for the Socialist movement and it seems to be the necessary next step. The Rochester Young Socialists are also working heartily for the idea and the other leagues are being sounded by which we can help the political movement, and one way that seems to occur first of all is in the distribution of literature. The Young Socialists can be very helpful in this way, if the literature is provided and they are told where to work.

THE UBIQUITOUS BOY.

David Grayson, writing one of his new "Adventures in Contentment" in the February American Magazine, makes this observation:

"Long ago I made a motto about boys: 'Look for a boy anywhere. Never be surprised when you shake a cherry tree if a boy drops out of it. Never be disturbed when you think yourself in complete solitude if you discover a boy peering out at you from a fence corner.'"

Puzzles

A live Socialist pamphlet will be given for the first correct answer to the following puzzle:

Stilpica yestice sha rentadee a exophim vicalitopia.

George Kew, Chicago, won the prize for the best solution of the word "Determinism." Special mention also to Bill Morrison, Evanston, and William R. Weidner, Pennsylvania.

There is still time to send in answers to the Fruit Tree picture puzzle.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, APRIL 19, 1913 NUMBER 9



THE STORY OF HELEN KELLER

DOUBTLESS our young readers have noticed by the papers that Helen Keller has declared in favor of Socialism and that it has caused a good deal of attention. Yet not all of you, perhaps, know just who Helen Keller is, merely knowing that she is regarded as a very remarkable young woman, for some reason or other. Let us gain, then, a clearer idea of her and of the fact of her being interested in economics.

Miss Keller is blind. She is deaf. She was dumb.

These facts enlist our sympathy at once, but when we learn that she has, in spite of such terrible disabilities, become finely educated and that she is a writer and a thinker, our sympathy turns to wonder and admiration. Helen,

now grown to womanhood, was born in Alabama and until she was 18 months old was a normal child. Then a terrible sickness left her shut off from the light, from all sounds and from the power to speak. For nearly seven years her poor parents had no means of communicating with her or she with them.

Finally in 1887 the blind in Boston learned of her case and a Miss Sullivan, who had been blind and taken a course at the institution but later recovered her sight, went to Helen's home as her teacher and remained there two years, afterward she and Helen removed to Boston.

Not only did she teach Helen to receive and give communications by means of sign language on the hand, but although she has never heard a human voice she was finally taught to articulate so as to be quickly understood.

It was the writer's privilege to see her at the St. Louis World's Fair and to note the wonderful way in which the sightless girl saw more, probably, than many people who had the use of their eyes. From long practice she was able, by using her finger tips for impressions to "see" everything about her, aided also by the information conveyed to her by her teacher's pressure language upon her hand.

She also attended the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and was able later to write descriptions of what she had "seen" that were accurate and surprising. Helen has a poetical nature, and in speaking of a night ride on the lagoon in a gondola, told of the reflection of the lights on the water, like "goldfish caught in an invisible net."

She has studied a great deal and has a retentive memory and a thoughtful mind. Her conversion to Socialism has been complete and she is actually making Socialist speeches, also! We who have our full senses can certainly gather inspiration from this wonderful young lady who has thus, in spite of trouble, brought her tribute to the cause of Socialism, for justice for all mankind.

SENATOR DAGUE'S STORIES

A MONKEY PUGILIST
It is surprising how many cute things monkeys can be taught to do. I have in former